

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 185.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
NEWS AGENCY
DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW LIST FOR
NEWSPAPERS AND
PERIODICALS FOR 1883,
IS NOW READY AND
WILL BE SENT ON
APPLICATION.
**SUTTON'S VEGETABLE &
FLOWER SEEDS.**

JUST RECEIVED.
PLEASE APPLY FOR
CATALOGUE OF
THIS SEASON'S
VARIETY.

PARCEL EXPRESS
AGENCY.

IN CONNECTION WITH
WHEATLEY & CO., LONDON,
PACKAGES FORWARDED TO
LONDON BY EACH P. & O.
MAIL AND DELIVERED
TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

**THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

—GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £4,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

—GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

—ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
—ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

—WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 250,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS,
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | W. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH,
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

—RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

A FONG
PHOTOGRAPHER.

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY
FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS
FROM.....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices
executed under the supervision and
management of
—D. K. GRIFFITH, F. I. T. H.
Studio 8, Queen's-road. [550]

Intimations.

D. K. GRIFFITH.
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery
of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S
SODA WATER FACTORY
I am now prepared to execute the largest orders
for every description of Aerated Waters with
promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.
IS GUARANTEED.
Consumers should try these carefully
Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be ad-
dressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY
COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA).
IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN
AND
AMERICAN NOVELTIES.
EMILE PFANKUCHEN,
Manager.

Amoy, 22nd August, 1882. [527]

TOK KEE.
COAL MERCHANT.
18, WING-SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM
COAL of the best quality, at moderate
rates; also has always a few small Steam
Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for
special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.
—Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and
for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPECTACLES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.
Dinner at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places.
—J. COOK, Proprietor.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION
DEALERS.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand. [38]

DE SOUZA & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND
BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH
ON
VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR
MARKET REPORTS
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [582]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.
Having now in his employ three competent As-
sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-
antees to execute this class of work, in all its
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-
ceeded in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED
RATES.
—RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as an unrivalled prepa-
ration ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-
perties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
ferment; and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate. [516]

Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,
COMPRISING:

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk
Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer
Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord
for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian
Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette
Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,
Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO
A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.
&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS,
EX "PEKIN."

SAYLE & CO.
WE ARE NOW SHOWING

CRYSTAL INKSTANDS,
PRICE

TWENTY CENTS EACH
AND
UPWARDS.

SAYLE & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1882. [79]

ROSE & CO.
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
PLAIN PRINTED AND BROCADED SATEENS.

THE New French Satin LISSE in Fancy and Plain to contrast for Costume, exquisite, light,
and Fashionable Material for this Season.
ZEPHYR CLOTHS IN LATEST STYLES OF PATTERN.
These Goods are recommended specially for their extreme lightness and durability
of Colour, for Washing Costumes they are Unequalled.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED A CHOICE VARIETY OF
LADIES STRAW HATS, MILLINERY TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
RIBBONS AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANCY SILKS.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR MILLINERY PURPOSES.

LACES AND TRIMMINGS.
BLACK, WHITE, CREAM, BEADED AND OTHER LACES,
IN LARGE VARIETY
BEADED AND JET TRIMMINGS,
SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS, FANS,
LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
&c., &c., &c.

THE NEW WATERPROOF EVERCLEAN, COLLARS AND CUFFS.
TRAVELLING TRUNKS AND GLADSTONE BAGS,
JUST RECEIVED.

GENTS' BUTTON AND LADIES' 2, 4, 6, AND 8 BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES,
IN TINS OF THREE PAIRS ASSORTED COLOURS.
Our Millinery and Dressmaking Departments are now under the able Management of experienced
Assistants, we are therefore prepared to execute in the most elegant style and at reasonable
rates any orders that may be placed under our care.

A CONSIGNMENT OF MUSIC AND BOOKS.
DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.
ROSE AND COMPANY,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [379]

To be Let.

TO LET.
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately
occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
Apply to
—DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.
THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods
on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.
TERMS MODERATE.
Apply to
—ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to
—MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,
Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Ha-
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOES
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,
Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.;
Commissions Executed.
—JOSE M. PASA
No. 51, B, PEDDAR'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

Intimations.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

WING TY LOONG.
HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME MESS Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel.
Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup
and Bouilli, American Ham, Bacon, Codfish,
Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red
Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham, Sau-
sages, Salamis, Bellies, Mackerel, Shrimps, Tongues,
Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters,
Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of
Olimen's stores at moderate prices.
No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

SAM HING, (STULTZ).
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentle-
men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Um-
brellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks
of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds; and Mattings.
Special attention given to the Tailoring Depart-
ment. A perfect fit and best workmanship guar-
anteed. —Cretomies and Chinties for Dresses in
all the newest patterns.
No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.
NOW READY PRICE 25c.
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONG-
KONG RACE MEETING
OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM
THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
As only a limited number will be printed, orders
should be sent without delay to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

Intimations.

WANTED.
A GOOD COMPOSITOR
TO PROCEED TO FOCHOW,
WHO CAN READ MANUSCRIPT.
Apply by Letter stating ability and wages
required, to
"Y. Z."
Care of Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [584]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CROWN
RENTS for the Half-year ended the
24th June, 1882, and the POLICE, LIGHTING,
WATER and FIRE BRIGADE RATES for the 3rd
Quarter of 1882, must be PAID on or before the
31st August.
Defaulters after that date will be proceeded
against in the Supreme Court.

J. RUSSELL,
Colonial Treasurer.
Colonial Treasury,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1882. [573]

KELLY & WALSH
HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING
STANDARD WORKS.

POPULAR NOVELS
AT
TWENTY-FIVE
CENTS EACH.

*Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green, Cuthbert Bede.
*Ministering Children, Maria Charlesworth.
*Ups and Downs of Ally Sloper, Chas. H. Ross.
*Ingoldsby Legends, all the original illustrations.
*Realities of Irish Life, Stuart Trench.
*A Ride to Khiva, Capt. Burnaby.
*Longfellow's Poetical Works, D. Appleton & Co.
*Virgins Progress, 100 illustrations by Dalziel.
*Strange Dwellings, Rev. J. G. Wood.
*Mary Barton, Mrs. Gaskell.
*Sartor Resartus, Thomas Carlyle.
*Shakespeare, Illustrations by Sir John Gilbert.
*The Making of England, J. H. Green.
*Wanderings in South Africa, G. Waterton.
*Poor Jack, Capt. Marryat.
*Don Quixote (2 parts), Cervantes.
*Elgin's Progress, Charles Dickens.
*Life of Prince Consort (5 parts), Sir T. Martin.
*Edgar Allan Poe's Tales, Sir Walter Scott.
*Elbow Room, Max Adler.
*The Wanderer Jew (3 parts), Eugene Sue.
*Pickwick Papers, Chas. Dickens.
*Sketches by Boz, do.
*Eugene Aram, Bulwer Lytton.
*Ernest Maltravers, do.
*Alice, do.
*Tom Jones (3 parts), Fielding.
*History of Amelia, do.
*The Vicar of Wakefield, Oliver Goldsmith.
*Roderick Random, Smollett.
*Tristram Shandy, Sterne.
*Quentin Durward, Sir Walter Scott.
*The Monastery, do.
*Rob Roy, do.
*Anne of Geirstein, do.
*Says and Doings of Sam Slick (2 parts), Judge Halliburton.
*Wild Sports of the West, W. H. Maxwell.
*Antiquary of the Breakfast Table, O. W. Holmes.
*Professor at the Breakfast Table, do.
*Waverley, Sir Walter Scott.
*Red Gauntlet, do.
*St. Ronan's Well, do.
*Fortunes of Nigel, do.
*Paul Clifford, Bulwer Lytton.
*Last days of Pompeii, do.
*Romance of the Forest, Mrs. Radcliffe.
*Hans Breitmann's Ballads, C. G. Leland.
*Two Years before the Mast, R. H. Dana.
*Arcturion Ward His Travels, do.
*Old Mortality, Sir Walter Scott.
*The Surgeon's Daughter, do.
*Bride of Lammermoor, do.
*Fair Maid of Perth, do.
*Legend of Montrose, do.
*Essays of Elia, Chas. Lamb.
*The Higgly Papers, J. Russell Lowell.
*A Sailor's Sweetheart, W. Clark Russell.
*Puck, Ouida.
*Moths, Ouida.
*Marquis of Lonsdale, Geo. MacDonald.
*Less Black Than We're Painted, James Payn.
*North and South, Mrs. Gaskell.
*John Galsworthy, Anthony Trollope.
*Life of Charles Lever, W. J. Flanagan.
*Mrs. Jack, Francis C. Trollope.
*Mrs. Gainsborough's Diamonds, do.
*Misericordia, Julian Hawthorne.
*Mrs. Lynn Linton.
*Fisherman of Ango, Katherine S. Macquoid.
*A Stroke of Diplomacy, Victor Cherbuliez.
*The Yellow Mark, Wilkie Collins.
*Impressions of America, R. W. Dale.
*Geier Vally, W. Von Hillern.
*All Alone, Andre Theuriet.
*John A. Dream, do.
*Onward to the Heights of Life, Mrs. Sherwood.
*Draxy Miller's Dowry, Saxe Home.
*Beginning Again, Louisa M. Alcott.
*House on Wheels, Madame de Stoltz.
*Books Marked thus * are illustrated.

ALL THE ABOVE
TWENTY-FIVE
CENTS EACH.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1882. [559]

M. G. U. E. D. E. S.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

Shipping.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
Drew, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
—RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1882. [577]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Barque
Snow, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
—RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [560]

Shipping.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODDESSA, and the
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship
"VORWAERTS,"
Captain F. Egger, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 4th September.
For further Particulars, apply to
—MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1882. [581]

UNION LINE
FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
"HARTER,"
Captain Grandir, due on or about the 28th
instant, will have immediate despatch for the
above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
—RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [583]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark
"J. J. CARLETON,"
Amsbury, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
—RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1882. [545]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship
"EMBLEM,"
Roberts, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
—RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1882. [530]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
"PAUL JONES,"
Gerrish, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
—RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [561]

FOR VICTORIA, B. C.
THE American Ship
"ELLA S. THAYER,"
Davis, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
—RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1882. [576]

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"BELGIC,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at
NOON.
Connection being made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at the
Company's Office until Five P.M. the day pre-
vious to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS from San
Francisco to Hongkong will be Granted at a
REDUCTION of 25 per cent.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland,
Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo,
should be sent to the Company's Office, ad-
dressed to the Collector of Customs, San Fran-
cisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
—CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [193]

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.</

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SUMMER REQUISITES.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELTZOGENESE.

EYE PROTECTORS.

EAR PLUGS,
FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTÉ.

FELLOWS SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS
AND
AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTURERS.HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1882.

From local native sources, says the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* of the 19th inst., we learn that the rebellion in Korea is rapidly spreading throughout the country, and has already assumed such proportions as to render it difficult, if not altogether impossible, at the present stage, to judge with any accuracy when or how it will end. Latest reports are to the effect that on the 1st inst. the disaffection reached the open port of Genzan, when a mob of about 2,000 made a raid on the native Government Offices, taking possession of all fire-arms, swords, etc., and afterwards setting fire to the buildings. The Japanese settlers naturally became anxious for their own safety, as they were without protection—the *Tsukihara* having just left. Precautionary measures were immediately taken to send the women and children aloft, whilst the able-bodied men armed themselves for defence in the event of an attack. Much to the surprise of the Japanese, however, the rebels quietly retired: whether from fear, or not, it is of course, difficult to say. Affairs then gradually assumed a more peaceful aspect, and when the *Tsukihara* returned, quiet was altogether restored. Still it was deemed advisable to send the female and juvenile portions away, and eighty-one accordingly took passage for Japan.

No news of any kind has as yet been received from the diplomatic mission, despatched a fortnight ago for the purpose of endeavouring to arrange the matter amicably. The general opinion, both native and foreign, is that it will not meet with a great amount of success; and to the majority it would not be a matter for surprise to hear of the return of their Exs. Inoue and Hanabusa, without having attained their object, in which event the only alternative will be for Japan to declare war against Korea, with the moral certainty that China will take part with her acknowledged dependency.

Since writing the above we hear that His Excellency Inoue returned to Tokio by the last steamer from Shimonoseki.

ENGLAND, according to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, is not pleased with the course of the SULTAN in the affairs of Egypt. And it must be admitted that the SULTAN has not displayed the usual activity of his Government in the suppression of hostilities against a vassal. The role of ARAB Bey has been that of a bold and defiant rebel

against the Khedive from the beginning; and rebellion against the Khedive is also rebellion against his Suzrain at Constantinople. The Suzrain has so far taken no step to suppress ARAB, but the sending of DERVISCH as a Plenipotentiary, apparently without the power to use force. The life of DERVISCH has been imperilled by the acts of ARAB, and both he and the Khedive were for a time substantially the prisoners of the rebel chief, owing their release and probably their lives to the English. The duties of a Suzrain to a vassal power varies according to the conditions that created the Suzrainity. The Porte, for example, does not stand in quite the same relations toward her vassal Egypt as she does toward her vassal Bulgaria. She holds her Suzrainship over Egypt by a convention with an Egyptian Viceroy, whose ancestor was a Turkish Governor and subject. She holds her Suzrainship over the Prince of Bulgaria by reason of the Treaty of Berlin, in which the Great Powers of Europe participated. The Khedive of Egypt is bound by the terms of his vassalage to pay the Porte \$3,000,000 a year. That was the agreement between the SULTAN and Khedive ISMAIL. A part of the consideration was that the SULTAN should allow him to change his title from Viceroy to Khedive or King. Another part, implied if not expressed, was that the SULTAN as Suzrain, should defend his vassal against all enemies, domestic as well as foreign, who should aim at a revolution of the Egyptian Government. It is clear that if ARAB Bey makes himself master and sets the Khedive's Government aside, the Suzrainship of the Porte must be attacked and imperilled. An attack on Bulgaria would be repelled by the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, though the Porte remained passive.

The evident neglect of any duty toward Egypt by the SULTAN draws from the London Times, which in this no doubt speaks for the Government, both a reprimand and a threat. The hesitation of the Porte is denounced as "fatal." To what it has been fatal is implied by the threat that England will "carry out by her own efforts the measures necessary to restore order in Egypt." The first measure to be attended to is manifestly the suppression of the rebellion headed by ARAB and his fanatical followers. That may restore the Khedive's Government, but it will not restore "order" permanently. To that end it will be necessary to reform the Khedive's Government, and especially the finances. This will require a curtailment of taxes and expenditures. There will have to be a more economical administration in the management of the Khedive's household, the railways, the army and navy, and last, but not least, the Khedive must be set free from the payment of his annual stipend to a Suzrain who has neglected his duty and violated his obligations. It is not to be expected that England will do all the work of restoring order in Egypt without reimbursing herself in some way. She cannot exact a moneyed consideration from a State that has no treasury and is bankrupt. She will therefore have to take her pay in territory. The territory she needs is Alexandria, Port Said, at the Mediterranean mouth of the canal; Ismailia, midway of the canal; Suez and Port Ibrahim, at the Red Sea terminus, and a strip of land on each side of it all the way to be occupied by British forts if necessary to its future security. This would involve a change of suzerains. England would take the place of the Porte, and Egypt would become her vassal in fact, whether in form or not. Something like this will be the outcome of the Egyptian imbroglio.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has captured the fresh-water dam. After being strongly reinforced, he attacked and routed the enemy at Ramses. The enemy is reported to be in a demoralized state.

All is quiet in Sir Garnet's front, and he continues to advance.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* states that the northern part of the island of Hawaii experienced a smart earthquake shock on the 25th July.

We are happy to state that one of the two black panthers in Chiarini's Circus which escaped last night or early this morning from its iron cage, has been re-captured and re-placed in its cage.

A ROMANTIC double elopement occurred at Ponsby, N.Z., lately. Miss Moore, aged 16, was on a boarding school; Miss Murray, aged 20, lived with her mother at home. Both were lady-like, well educated, and indifferently treated, and any motive for running away is a mystery. Taking advantage of Mrs. Murray's absence, for a few hours, the two charming damsels sold their piano for £20, annexed £70 in cash and some jewellery, proceeded to Ouchunga by train, and took a steamer to Christchurch. The strangest thing is, there is not even a "lover" in the case.

It is expected, says the *Pictorial-World* of the 15th ult., that Sir J. Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hongkong, will resume his official duties in November.

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., that the steamship *London Castle* left Singapore for Hongkong, yesterday, the 27th instant.

ARCHIBALD FORBES says that if he were a general he would shoot every war correspondent who came within 50 miles of his army; but not being a general, his ideas don't turn towards suicide.

A CONTEMPORARY relates how a certain newspaper man who was once imprisoned in Darlinghurst, got out on *habeas* and went with his keeper the rounds of the city caravanserais. At closing time the warder was thoroughly mellow, and was safely handed by the "prisoner" over to the custody of the gaol authorities.

We are requested to state that mission services will be held every evening of the present week at the Temperance Hall, by the Revd. Dr. D. Jones, assisted by several residents. Prayer meetings will be held each evening at 6.30. Mission services at 7.15. On Thursday evening there will be a Temperance meeting.

THE *Madrid Gazette* of July 16th, officially announces that the advent of a direct heir to the Spanish throne may be hoped for towards the beginning of December. In honor of this auspicious announcement the Court is ordered to appear in gala for three consecutive days. The Prime Minister went to San Ildefonso to congratulate the Royal Family in the name of the Government.

SHERIDAN was one day much annoyed by a fellow-member of the House of Commons, who kept crying out every few minutes, "Hear, hear!" During the debate he took occasion to describe a political contemporary that wished to play rogue, but had only sense enough to act fool. "Where," exclaimed he, with great emphasis, "where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than he?" "Hear, hear!" was shouted by the troublesome member. Sheridan turned round, and, thanking him for the prompt information set down amid a general roar of laughter.

We note that King Kinkaku has been going it since his return from his European trip. He has been lavishing money on his new palace at Honolulu to such an extent, that by the time all the fittings and furniture he ordered in London and Paris have been sent out, it will have cost him nearly £50,000—a tremendous sum for a South Sea Island monarch. One of the features of the royal billiard-room is a marble buffet at which a half-caste American, specially retained, mixes "cocktails" and other "long" drinks—one of which, said to have been invented by the King himself, is called "The Polynesian Smile."

We understand it has been decided that the following rates of pension shall in future be granted to Army Reserve men, and increased by the daily rates of good conduct pay, of which the men were in receipt at the time of their transfer to the Army Reserve, viz.: after a combined service in the Army and Army Reserve of not less than twenty-five years, but with less than the equivalent of eighteen years towards pension, a gratuity of £10; after a combined service towards pension of not less than eighteen years (two years in the Army Reserve counting as one for pension), a pension of 4d. a day; ditto, nineteen years, 4½d. a day; and ditto, twenty years, 5d.

THE following notice signed by Captain Thomsett, Emigration Officer, appears in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday.—The Emigration Officer gives notice that for the better protection of Emigrants, it is hereby notified that on and after the 1st proximo women and children who are taken before him for the purpose of emigrating should be provided with one photograph each. If the woman or child is passed, the photograph will be stamped and given back to the Emigrant. The Emigrant will show this photograph to the proper Officer on board the vessel before departure, and again to the Protector of Chinese or proper Officer on the Emigrant's arrival at Port of destination.

We observe that the pugilistic encounter between the American champion John L. Sullivan and Joe Collins alias "Tug Wilson," the English champion, took place at Madison-square Garden, New York, on Monday night, July 16th, when 12,000 persons were present. The fight was with gloves, the conditions being that if Wilson stood up during four three-minute rounds with one-minute intervals, he should receive \$1,000, with half the gate-money. During the fight Wilson received terrific blows and was knocked down 27 times, but he endured the entire four rounds, which lasted 15 minutes, and won about \$8,000. Order was preserved by 200 policemen. The contest attracted great attention throughout the country, being regarded as a remarkable test of endurance.

SAYS the *Sportman*.—A gentleman signing himself A. B. has asked our opinion upon a rather delicate matter. He says, "I hit a ten-penny nail wrapped in a piece of white paper stuck on a gate-post at 700 yards, with a Snider rifle, and at 800 yards I broke an egg four shots out of seven. Is that good enough for Wimbledon? At 1000 yards I made two bulls-eyes out of six shots. A new rifle I never used before. Answer to, &c." As we have informed him in another column, these brilliant feats ought to entitle him to take high rank amongst those who annually compete on the Common. Wimbledon, however, is a very curious place, and however good men may be at home, when they get in front of the targets on the Surrey heath they find that the bull's-eye has got a disgusting habit of dodging the bullets for which there is no accounting. Unless our friend can undertake to split the knee-cap of a bumble-bee on a thistle at a thousand yards, four shots out of six, he cannot make "cocksure" of carrying off the chief prizes at Wimbledon. Still the ten-penny nail feat at seven hundred yards ought to win him a few stray sovereigns.

THE band of the "Huffs" will play in the Public Gardens, this evening, the 28th instant, commencing at 9 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

March "Beethoven" Supp.
Overture "Flam" Meant.
Selection "Swiss Melodie" Rell.
"Power Show" Cotic.
"Patience" Sullivan.
"You and I" Queen.
Gala Save the Queen.
H. QUINN, Bandmaster.

MR. BRITTO of the French Dispensary, who was taken to the Police Station at 3.30 this morning, having been found rapping at a door in Stanley Street, under the influence of liquor, but who was allowed to go home, dead suddenly at his residence at the Dispensary at eight o'clock. The Portuguese Consul General, suspecting some foul play, sent a request, it appears, for the body to be taken to the Civil Hospital. The Coroner has ordered a *post mortem* examination to be held this afternoon.

WE hear that His Excellency Major General Saigent C.B., accompanied by his staff, and the Commanding Royal Engineer and the District Commissary General, visited Wellington Barracks on Saturday afternoon in reference to a proposed re-appropriation of quarters. While on this inspection, His Excellency's attention was directed to the Royal Engineer non-commissioned officers' mess recently established at these barracks, with which he expressed himself highly pleased, congratulating the non-commissioned officers present on the possession of so excellent a room for mess purposes, it being at once spacious, light, airy and agreeably situated.

SAYS the *Nagasaki Express* of the 19th inst.:—H.B.M.'s surveying-vessel *Flying Fish* left yesterday morning to continue her work on the Korean coast. The arrangement by which she was to return again at the end of the month, was, we believe, cancelled previous to her departure: her latest instructions being to meet the Admiral at Port Hamilton, up in the North of Korea, on the 10th prox., in which event the fleet will not arrive here before the latter end of September, and then probably only for a short stay. A vessel—most likely the *Swift*—has been detailed to carry up to the various ships the mails awaiting them here. She is expected in the course of a few days. The *Magpie* is also expected about the commencement of the ensuing month.

THE Russian Government, says *Figaro*, is very uneasy as to the attitude which is observed by China towards her north-western neighbor. The Russians believe that China means fighting, and are also perfectly well aware that when she does fight she means business. The manner in which she has recovered ground during the last twenty years in Asia, crushing three great revolts and skillfully seizing the opportunity afforded by Russian embarrassments to recover Kuldja, has impressed everyone, and it has been remarked that whilst avoiding any open rupture, the Chinese Foreign Office has been ever since the Russo-Turkish war preferring a constant succession of irritating demands and complaints at St. Petersburg. It is by no means certain that a war with China would again end in the sack of Peking, and the Russians are busy preparing for emergencies by consolidating their influence in Turkestan and fortifying the strip of coast which extends from the Amoor southwards.

THE performance at Chiarini's Mammoth Circus and Menagerie on Saturday night was patronized by a fairly numerous audience, close on two thousand people having journeyed to Bowington to witness the various artists go through their difficult tasks. The programme was the same as on the two previous evenings, so we can say little more about it than we have already said. The various acts were well appreciated and applauded, Miss Emma Stoodley's hoop jumping being probably the most admired item of the evening. Mr. Sarony was again well received, and we are glad to be able to say that the members of the orchestra were in much better form and kept more together than has hitherto been the case. The wonderful Arab horae, Abdel-ka-der, introduced by Signor Chiarini, was again much admired. An entirely new and choice programme has been advertised for this evening, including the appearance of the "monarchs of the jungle" and many other startling novelties. We hope to see a large audience assemble to reward the enterprise of the far famed "Emperor of horse Educators."

IF any dependence can be placed upon the latest Korean news in the vernacular papers there is, says the *Hogo News* of the 19th instant, a very good chance that hostilities may yet be averted. A telegram despatched to the *Osaka Shimpu* yesterday from Shimonoseki states that Tai In Kun beheaded more than fifty of the men implicated in the attack on the Japanese Legation. The *Shingawa-maru* had just arrived from Jinsen, and brought word that when Mr. Hanabusa reached that port with the *Kongo-kun* and *Nishin-kun*, a Commissioner from Tai In Kun received him with apologies for what had happened. Mr. Hanabusa left for Seoul escorted by troops, and as this version of his proceedings is diametrically opposed to the statement made so positively a couple of days since, when it was announced, Mr. Hanabusa had been stopped by the insurgents, we must wait patiently the "further particulars promised" before forming any opinion as to what really happened. Another telegram says that there is now no King's party in Korea at all, as Tai In Kun has mastered the situation by poisoning his sovereign. The report emanated originally from Fusan, and as far as we can judge is thoroughly reliable. Fusan is far from Seoul, communication between the two places is very tedious, and if there were any foundation for the rumour respecting the death of the King, it would reach Shimonoseki from Jinsen long before the news could possibly be heard in Fusan. The other telegraphic items are that two battalions of infantry will embark at Yokohama in the *Tokio-maru* for Korea, and that the Governor of Totsu and Councillor Bin have succeeded in effecting their escape to Nagasaki.

WE are informed by the Agents of the P. & O. S. N. Co., that the steamship *Ganges*, with the incoming English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 8 a.m.

WE note that the Italian Press continues pertinaciously to insist that the descriptions of recent events at Alexandria given in the English newspapers are mendacious. The *Opinione* of July 19th says:—"According to news which now reaches us, we find that the Arabs, and especially the convicts, had a part in the massacres and the looting, but that the city was in reality set on fire by the English bombs and, therefore, the responsibility for the destruction of Alexandria rests upon England and upon Admiral Seymour." The *Riforma* places full reliance upon a statement that "long after Fort Napoleon was silenced the English bombs were hurled in the direction of the great gasometer of Alexandria, and the firing was not discontinued until it had been blown up." The plea of the need for destroying the forts was "a mere pretext for destroying a flourishing city with brutal cruelty." We might easily fill a column with similar examples of the malevolent accusations against England with which the Italian papers teem from day to day. The presumed differences of opinion between Great Britain and France appear to have given the Italians an unusual amount of audacity in criticising the acts of the British in Egypt. However, all their tall talk will make not the slightest difference to our policy; so it can be safely ignored as harmless chatter.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce held on July 12th, a report by Sir James Bain on trade with India, China, and Japan was read. With reference to China Sir James observed:—"In the various towns and districts of China I found an increasing trade in British goods, and now that the telegraph extends from Shanghai to Peking, and the construction of railways is taken into consideration, I look forward to a great though gradual extension of our trade with China. But it is noticeable that the Chinese aim at doing the business by themselves, or by Chinese houses with junior European partners. Their perseverance, frugality, and attention to business are enabling them to go ahead in this direction. I heard the 'opium question' often discussed. The chamber is not a place for the consideration of it in its moral aspect, but I may be permitted to remark that the trade is not contraband as some seem to suppose. It is legal, and a fixed rate of duty is paid to the Chinese Government on the opium imported. That the use of the drug is not condemned is shown by the fact exhibited to me by our Consul at Shanghai, from official documents, that more opium is grown in China than is imported. There is a differential duty in favour of the home-grown opium of fifty per cent. Some Chinese in authority expressed a desire to stop the importation, but that view is really adopted in favour of native industry. If the importation of opium from India were stopped, an equivalent increased quantity would be grown in China. In the East, medical men seem to consider the use of opium in many districts of China as conducive rather than hurtful to health."

A CRUEL swindle, perpetrated upon a Chinaman, manager of a shop in Wing On Lane, by a compatriot, has come to our notice. The funny part of the matter is that the shopman is apparently unable to see that he has made an egregious ass of himself, by allowing the other to do him in the optic in such a barefaced manner. The shopman, it appears, seeing his countryman surpass the most brilliant anticipations of the searchers after the philosopher's stone of former ages, by transmuting *cash* into gold by merely blowing upon them with his mouth, placed himself under his tuition about a month ago to learn the trick. Although up to Saturday he had, according to his own account, greased the fellow's fist at intervals, to the extent of fifty Mexicanas, he yet continued in Egyptian darkness as to the actual mode of performing the transmutation business, all his blowing efforts on the coins, though in any and violent, failing to transform the *cash* into the precious metal. Notwithstanding this, the shopman's suspicions do not seem to have been aroused, his faith in his false countryman having been apparently boundless. His reward was to come. As a final coup, the cunning one proposed to the shopman on Saturday to procure \$50, when he would perform a process which would astonish him. It did indeed astonish the shopman, but in a way he had never looked for. He procured the \$50 in notes, which he handed to the fellow, who, as a preliminary measure, said he would retain \$6 out of it for expenses. He then pretended to put the balance of \$50 in a tin box, which he carefully fastened up, and, at his suggestion, he and the shopman proceeded to do a "chin-chin joss" over the box. This duly completed, he told the shopman to take the box home with him and carefully look after it until the next day, when he was to carry it to his (the dupe's) dwelling, where they would open it together, to find the \$50 converted into a fabulous sum. The shopman did as he was commanded, but when he called yesterday at the domicile of the man who was to enrich him, he discovered the bird had flown without leaving any intimation of his whereabouts. The shopman then proceeded to open the tin box in the presence of the other inmates of the house, when, to his blank astonishment, he found his \$50, instead of having multiplied according to his expectations and the promises of the transmutter, metamorphosed into some grains of rice and peas. Light at length began to dawn upon the shopman's benighted intellect, and he at last commenced to realise that he had been mercifully swindled out of 706 Mexicanas by the pretended cash-into-gold transmuter. We believe he has reported the matter to the police, and that the latter are now on the swindler's track, but it is thought he has succeeded in clearing out of the Colony to enjoy the shopman's dollars, and that he is not likely to return until the Mexicanas are all spent, when, if he escapes arrest, he will try his hand on some other silly dupe. The swindler is said to have been aided in the fraud by another man, who is also "wanted."

CHARLES WHITE, of Germany, an unemployed seaman, got six weeks' hard labor this morning, for stealing a coat from Carl Wittenberg, a seaman, while the latter was asleep outside Peter Smith's boarding house yesterday.

RICHARD SHORT, of England, a seaman of the American barque *P. F. Carlton*, was fined a dollar or four days' hard labour this morning for being drunk and disorderly in Queen's Road Central yesterday. John Paul, of Germany, a seaman of the *Invisible*, received a similar sentence for being drunk and incapable yesterday in the same road.

THE following significant note of warning to Austria from the St. Petersburg Government appears in the *Golos* of July, 19th:—"The apparent efforts which Austria seems inclined to make in order to sever herself from the rest of the Powers and to follow a course of her own, will not facilitate the transference of Bosnia and Herzegovina into her actual possession. No one, perhaps, would be particularly distressed if the Cabinet of Vienna should be unwilling to share in the responsibility for what has happened. But one or two of the Great Powers would certainly consider it necessary to watch narrowly the relations of Austria and Turkey, and to prevent any increase of Austrian influence at Constantinople as the consequence of a protest from Vienna."

SOMEONE, says "Dagonet" in the *Referee*, has been at the pains to compile a collection of legal Joe Millers, and publish them under the title of "Curiosities of Law and Lawyers." We miss most of the witty waggisms of our present judges. As everybody knows, the judges are now masters of situation, and their business is to rise superior to all considerations of ordinary politeness, and fire off small jokers at the expense of everybody except themselves, at which the Bar, as in duty bound, exclaims, "Ha, ha!" A couple of the modern jokes not included in the book are worth repeating.—Mr. Justice Hawkins once had a haunch of venison sent him as a present. He discussed with his family its condition, and when it should be eaten. "I think, my dear," said Lady H., "it wants hanging." "Then it's come to the right shop," answered Sir Henry, with a smile. And he was just going to put on the black cap when the tax-collector called and interrupted the proceedings. The other one refers to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who was once in the Gaiety stalls with the Earl of Shaftesbury seeing a ballet. "Dear me," said the earl, "those young women have nothing on; how modest they must be." "Not at all," said the Lord Chief Justice; "that is a proof of their innocence—they are naked, and not ashamed."

THE following Berlin telegram which appears in the *Cologne Gazette* is generally regarded in diplomatic circles, as a revelation of the true mind of the German Government on the Egyptian Question:—"Bismarck's winged words about the bones of a Pomeranian grenadier must once more find application now. Germany is happily less interested in Egypt than other Continental Powers, especially France, and there is, therefore, no reason why she should abandon that attitude of reserve which, with her, is a sign of conscious power. Germany will thus be enabled to speak the decisive word at the proper moment."

Our relations with the Sultan continue good; we have declared to be legitimate no act which would prejudice the sovereign rights of the monarch who is our friend; but neither can we support him in a policy of inactivity, by which he has placed himself in opposition to all Europe without plunging ourselves into political complications of incalculable extent. On the other hand, it is no business of our to impart gratuitous advice to the English Government, with which our relations are also good, or express opinions which might give offence in London. The English Government is primarily responsible to the English people for what it has done in Egypt, and then it will have to come to an agreement on the subject with France. As for us, we may be assured that whatever satisfies French interests in the matter, will also suit ours. But the question will only be ripe for Germany after the Western Powers come to a mutual understanding, and apply for the assent of Europe. England is continuing her efforts to bring about an understanding with the other Powers, particularly France. In view of the general need of peace in Europe, England may according rely on finding ready support on all sides; especially if, as has been repeatedly stated, she does not intend to abandon the *role* of defender of her just interests, to the prejudices of the Sultan's rights."

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There were present—Messrs. H. Hoppus (Chairman), A. Melver, Vincent Smith, W. Reiners, F. Bulkeley Johnson, J. D. Bottomley (Directors), A. McCulloch, A. Coxon, H. Champness, A. E. Vaucher, J. T. Chatter, H. Crawford, E. C. Ray, Polshwalla, C. Hermann, J. Hughes, J. Smith, J. Y. V. Vernon, W. H. F. Darby, Figueredo, E. Georg, and R. Cooke (Acting Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary.

The Chairman said he supposed they would allow him to take the report and accounts as read. The gross earnings, if not so large as those of the previous six months, evidenced a considerable amount of work having been executed during the period. A dividend of four per cent was to be paid, besides a bonus of \$10,000 to contributing shareholders. \$10,000 to be written off for depreciation of machinery, &c., and a sum of \$222,500, earned by the return fund. This reserve, if not quite satisfactory, was as much as might be expected. In order to

maintain efficiency, an extraordinary expense was required for keeping up the machinery and works and for renewing the shops at Kowloon, &c., which would be taken out of the year's earnings. This was exceptional expense unlikely to recur. It was most urgent to reduce the amount of labor, and this would be done as far as possible, and they might rest confident in the machinery from home to effect this. Advantage had been taken of Mr. Gillie's (the secretary's) presence at home to get articles suitable for requirements, and it was expected the outlay would give an excellent return. The Directors were in negotiation with the Admiralty for the construction of a Dock at Kowloon capable of receiving the largest ships of the British Navy, and no doubt at the next meeting he would be able to inform them that everything had been satisfactory concluded. The site for the New Dock at Kowloon had been granted by the Colonial Government on the terms of the original agreement, and it was proposed to appropriate \$150,000 to write off the value of the Aberdeen Docks. Looking to the future, they had reason to be satisfied with the prospects of the Company, and need have no apprehension of business falling off, but might reckon upon increasing profits. Before proposing the adoption of the report and the passing of the accounts he would be happy to answer any questions.

No questions being put, the Chairman moved the adoption and passing, which, being seconded by Mr. McCulloch, was carried unanimously. The Chairman said that was all the business, the dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow, and he begged to thank the shareholders present for their attendance.

A vote of thanks to the Chair, proposed by Mr. Coxon, brought the proceedings to a close.

SHAKESPEARE BURLESQUED.

One of the most ridiculous dramatic experiments of modern times would appear to be Signor Rossi's recent appearances at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, in a round of Shakespearean characters. There has been no such sensation in London, since the great Bandmann was applauded for over five minutes when he came on as Hamlet at Drury Lane, after the Rousby affair in the year—by the way, the eminent one was rather uncertain about the date, he could not be sure within a year or two, and we are also puzzled on the same point, so we had better leave the date an open question. Signor Rossi is a good actor for a foreigner, and had previously earned laurels in the great metropolis. But on this occasion tragedy was strongly diluted with a farcical element of a most pronounced description. Signor Rossi is an Italian, and he spoke the language of Dante; he was supported by an English company who responded in the homely Saxon of William Shakespeare. This is burlesquing the immortal bard with a vengeance. The critic of our London contemporary the *Referee* makes merry over "King Lear" in the following fashion—

"The 'furriners' are upon us thick and strong just now, and with the greatest possible amount of 'front' are pushing English artists from their stools. In music they are having all their own way, as usual, and in the sister art they are evidently determined to assert themselves, and to take full advantage of fashion's love for every thing that comes from abroad. I don't mind Sarah at the Gaiety, because she can act, and she puts a lot of money into the venerable John Hollingshead's pocket. I like John to make money, because there is no humbug about him. He keeps a theatrical shop, with the view of making a fortune, and he doesn't attempt to disguise the fact by prating about a love of art. Yes, I can stand Sarah; but I am not disposed to put up with Rossi, who introduced what somebody called a piebald show at Her Majesty's on Monday. I regard it as a disgusting piece of impudence when a foreigner comes over here to show us how Shakespeare should be played, and has one of the grandest of Shakespeare's plays mangled in order to suit his convenience. Rossi attempted to play King Lear, but it was as much like King Lear as 'The Rigs of Mr. Briggs,' of circus renown, is like 'it.' Rossi doesn't understand King Lear, and his impersonation of the white-headed, long-bearded old king is in many respects a burlesque. Nothing funnier than his first entrance has come under my notice for a long time. His King Lear is mad from the beginning, and when he comes out to give away his power to his ungrateful daughters, and his husbands, he dances round the assembled court, and drops down upon his throne in a way that will make you stuff your handkerchiefs into your mouths in order to save appearances and keep from laughing right out. Also from 'jincuring the wrath of his excitable countrymen and the establishment of 'chucker-out,' if it has one. When I saw this King Lear enter with a riding whip, and studied his costume, I rubbed my eyes and looked about for the French poodles that I expected he was going to put through a series of tricks. Later, when he came to the front, armed with a long staff covered with a red cloth, and with a long staff in his hand, I actually thought he was going to balance it on his chin; and will later, when I looked at King Lear getting out of bed, I was forcibly reminded of fit Jack Falstaff emerging from Mrs. Ford's back-basket. I must say, though, that there were passages in which the actor showed great fire and elocutionary force. Unfortunately, the incongruous character of the whole show, with the leading actor spouting Italian and his supporters talking English, robbed it of anything like impressive-ness, and provoked only a sense of the ridiculous. Who, I should like to know, could help laughing when, with Giovanni Ryder, Earl of Kent, in the stocks, and Ernesto Rossi, King of Britain, wild before him, this sort of thing went on. Lear—'Chi è colui che tanto sconobbe il carattere che riveste per porte qui?' which being translated means, 'Who the deuce has collared you, nobbled (ital. sconobbed) you, and rivetted you up here?' Kent—'It is both he and she, your son and daughter.' Lear—'No.' Kent—'Yes.' Lear—'No dico. (You're a liar.)' Kent—'No dico. (You're a liar.)' Lear—'No! no! no! essi non polterono' (No, no, they wouldn't be such geese or polterino-poultry.) Kent—'But they have.' Lear—'Essi non l'osarono, non polterono, non valtero.' (They durst not, and they couldn't, they wouldn't.)

Why, it was a case of there you are, don't you know in the first place—that was Shakespeare's fault; and in the second it was a fight between the English and the Italian tongues, and the fight couldn't help being comical. That was Rossi's fault. I have known the Very Rev. John Ryder a good many years, and I have never seen him look so miserable as he did throughout this madly exhibition.

THE KOREAN DIFFICULTY.

The following particulars relating to Korean affairs, translated from the Japanese native papers, are published in the *Huigo News*. According to report received from Shimomoseki, on the 5th inst., the Korean traitors seem to have gained an overwhelming power. There is but faint hope that Mr. Hanabusa will succeed in effecting an entrance to the capital, escorted by two regiments of troops. Accordingly the Government has made up its mind to make military preparations in view of war. H.E. Inouye, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been ordered to return to Tokio. The Korean notables in Tokio, some of whose relations were killed by Tai-in-Kun's party, presented a memorial to H.E. Sanjo, saying that Tai-in-Kun was a traitor, and must be punished as such, and that it was only right for Japan to send troops to chastise him. They wish that the troops be placed under their command, as they intend to revenge themselves on Tai-in-Kun for having murdered their relations. Tai-in-Kun is a cruel-hearted man, and during the ten years of his administration he has inflicted the penalty of death on no less than one hundred thousand men, including high officials of his Government.

We heard the following from a gentleman who recently encountered great danger in Korea:—The ignorant anti-Japanese faction have long sought an opportunity to expel our people. Observing the prevalence of drought during the past few years, they propagated a reported that while the Japanese, who have faces like human beings but hearts like brute beasts, live in the capital or near the palace, so long will drought continue; this being the punishment sent by Heaven upon the Koreans for not driving out the Japanese. If, however, they are expelled, then will the appeased deities send the needed rain. The ignorant people credited this nonsense, and the recent disturbance is principally due to this idle tale. It is reported that the majority of the Royal Guards joined the rioters, except those being trained by Lieutenant Horimoto. These latter are supposed to have hastened to defend the King, and had their hair cut short like Japanese. The rioters at Seoul set out circulars stating that the King had ordered the assassination of all Japanese residents and would severely punish anyone who disobeyed the royal instruction. A few minutes after Mr. Hanabusa and his party arrived at Ninsen, one of these missives was handed in to the soldiers, and this led to the assault there. When His Excellency Inouye was in Osaka the other day, many gentlemen visited him with the object of gaining some insight into the views of the Government on the Korean incident. We hear that Mr. Inouye informed them that the recent outrage is not the result of a universal desire by the people or authorities to drive out Japanese. The act was perpetrated by an ignorant minority who wish to exclude foreigners from the country altogether. Therefore the Japanese Government are disinclined to resort to force. "Look back," said Mr. Inouye, "to the condition of our own country twenty years ago. Korea is in precisely the same state now. Then the anti-foreign party in Japan murdered the strangers and burned their dwellings. Remembering these matters, we ought to make great allowance for the Koreans. Korea is but a weak country, and a single battalion of our soldiers could force their way from one end of it to the other. If we are precipitate in commencing hostilities against such a defenceless enemy we will be humbled in the sight of the Western Powers. Consequently our Government are sincerely desirous of settling this matter amicably. The war vessel and soldiers now proceeding to Korea are not weapons to fight the Koreans, but simply shields to protect our negotiators and countrymen. It is not improbable, however, that the majority of the Koreans are desirous of putting down the anti-Japanese faction, and if they request our assistance in the pacification of the country we are quite ready to help. We have no present intention of commencing hostilities on our own account."

Telegrams are frequently passing between the governor of Kagoshima and Mr. Hanabusa. We hear that the young men of Kagoshima were greatly excited on hearing of the outrage in Korea, and are anxious to go there as volunteers in order to obtain revenge.

In connection with the trouble at Korea it is reported that 15,000 Chinese troops have for some time been secretly encamped within ten miles of Seoul.

Some foreigners in Kobe thought war would break out at once, and made inquiries on the subject in China. An answer came stating that Korea did not mean fighting, as no fortifications had been erected on the coast. Now although Korea may not attempt to defend her shores, we feel certain the people are determined to drive out all Japanese, and there is a sufficient evidence of this intention in the appointment of Kaku Raku Kwan as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

We hear that when Mr. Inouye learned two Chinese men-of-war arrived at Ninsen before Mr. Hanabusa he expressed the utmost astonishment. Only ten days' provisions for 8,000 men have been collected, and this led a certain gentleman to remark to one of our Generals that the Government could not entertain an idea of fighting. Whereupon the officer smilingly replied:—"Do not trouble yourself about our provisions. Once let us land in Korea, and we will find plenty of both food and money."

A telegram has been received from China by a certain high official which states that the Chinese Government have decided to dispatch a fleet to Korea in order to depose the insurgents. It is added that China will mediate between Japan and Korea.

Shimomoseki is thronged with visitors, and the police authorities are taking precautions to prevent an outbreak of cholera.

Spies will be sent to Korea. The Government will select suitable men who are natives of Nagasaki and Taihuu, as there is much intercourse between those localities and Korea. The spies will be attired in the garb assumed by Koreans during periods of mourning, because it is their custom of that people to cover their faces, and no one addresses them.

It is over 800 ri from Peking to Seoul. Consequently our soldiers will be able to overrun Korea before the Chinaman can put in an appearance.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Glenfruin* left Singapore on the 22nd instant, and is due on the 28th. The Union Line steamer *Harler* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 28th.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Moray* left Singapore on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 1st September.

The steamer *Louisa* left Singapore on the 27th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 1st September.

ENGLAND'S COMMERCE AND FALSE ECONOMY.

The insignificant and secondary position occupied by England in the Egyptian question—above all others in which her voice and authority should be paramount—calls attention to a speech made the other day by the Duke of Cambridge at the festival of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis. Is England prepared for war? Could she place upon the plains of Suez an army fit to cope with a couple of army corps sent by any Continental Powers? Few will imagine that she can, but if not, why not? Her commerce interests are surely of more importance than those of other nations, and, as His Royal Highness justly observed, "confidence was everything;" but if economy is carried too far, confidence, the rock of commerce, will be lost, and then what becomes of all commercial interests? Although economy is desirable, it may, as the Duke of Cambridge remarks, be too dearly bought. The possibility of European war brings home to all of us the question, How do we stand? Is our navy, as it should be, equal to that of the three next, or even the two next, marine Powers? If not, and we are the answer must be in the negative, we are not relatively nearly as strong as half a century ago. Then we could beat the world upon the high seas; now we are perhaps a little stronger than France alone. This position, we opine, will scarcely suit the majority of reflecting Englishmen, however it may suit a chess-playing and opportunist Chancellor of the Exchequer. To starve these services is not politic, it is not even common sense; it is not the wisdom which kills the goose that lays the golden eggs. Viewed from the broad platform of national policy, our navy should be more superlative than ever. At the close of the recent war, we stood without a naval rival; yet what were our interests compared with their present magnitude? The Marquis of Hastings was then in his zenith, and consolidating the territory conquered by the East India Company. But what was that India to the India of to-day? Australia was not; while Canada was little better than a territorial definition. New Zealand and the Cape were mere geographical expressions, so were a dozen other flourishing colonies, yet to safeguard these small interests we thought it well to keep a fleet equal to that of the world beside. Now, however, when our possessions are immensely larger, when our interests extend to every quarter of the globe, when thousands of millions of our merchants' wealth are embarked in enterprises abroad, we content ourselves with a navy scarcely more powerful than that of semi-hostile Powers, and an army equalling in numbers, perhaps, four German Army Corps. Out-soldiers may be all that we can wish them; they may be heroes excelling those that fought at Hochstet and Waterloo; every subaltern may be an incipient Churchill or Wellington, every sailor may be a Drake or Nelson, but they cannot compass the impossible. Overmatched in numbers, and fighting strength, the bravest are doomed to defeat. Yet may not this be the fate to which false economy is condemning our brave forces? Admit that our fleet was scattered, and our wealth would be destroyed by hundreds, perhaps thousands, of millions in a day. One real defeat, and our nine thousand millions in possession might not be worth six. Values are all relative, incident upon commercial and political stability. Disparage either, especially the latter, and the true meaning of the economist's phrase "fiducial values" will be apparent to all. Whittensworth's first position among the nations, Consols are worth a farthing—that is to say, their 70,000,000 of metal stands in the national balance-sheet as worth so much; the hundreds of millions owed us by India and our Colonies represent wealth at to-day's prices—or, in other words, are worth more than the nominal amount of their debts. Equally so with our foreign investments, our paper money, our debts, our buildings, our pictures, our everything. But lose that position, and what will they fetch? Three-quarters, two-thirds, one-half?

Once overthrown at sea, and our condition would be well-nigh desperate without allies, in face of the enormous armies maintained by Powers like France, Germany, or Russia. When thousands of millions may depend upon the cast of a single die, it does indeed seem the height of imbecility to question the expenditure of a few paltry millions a year. Well may the leader of England's army march the City of London and commercial Britain against false economy.—*Overland Mail.*

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Gainger*, with the incoming English mail, left Singapore for this port on the 27th instant at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 31st.

THE AMERICAN MAIL. The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Peking* left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 1st instant; she will be due here on or about the 31st.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADV.]

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Shanghai.—Per *Glenfruin*, to-day, the 28th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Straits Settlements.—Per *Glenfruin*, to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Penedo*, to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Aialanta*, to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Fooksang*, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 1.30 P.M.
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Consolation*, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Sumida Maru*, on Friday, the 1st September, at 3.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Geelong*, on Saturday, the 2nd September, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sumida*, on Saturday, the 2nd September, at 3.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Far East* for 1882, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET. The Mails per British Contract Packet "THE BET" will be closed on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE (DIRECT), (OUTSIDE THE BARRIER REEFS). Taking Cargo at through rates for ADELAIDE, all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA, and FIJI.

THE Steamship: "HUNGARIAN." Captain Alison, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 4th September, at FOUR P.M., instead of as previously notified. The Steamer has excellent Cabin accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. J. STEVENS & Co., Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [59]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 4 per cent., being \$5 per Share for the six months ended 30th June last, declared at TO-DAY'S ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING, will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION from TO-MORROW, the 29th instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Offices, No. 14, Praya Central, Hongkong, By Order of the Board of Directors, R. COOKE, Acting Secretary. [58]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of BUSINESS Contributed during the half-year ended 30th June, 1882, on or before 30th September, on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. COOKE, Acting Secretary. [59]

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., MERCHANTS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED THEIR OFFICES to the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., No. 43, Queen's Road. LONDON OFFICES, 36 and 37, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [58]

Intimations.

Y E U Q U A

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. No. 52, C. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS. HONGKONG. [21]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and after MONDAY, July 24th to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at NOON instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the get-up of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese Hongs, and places of public resort, and is the best and cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, PRINCE'S HILL. Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

S Z H I N G.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER. Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges. MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE. No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. [228]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS. SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

CHIE N A M.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER, AND ENGRAVER. WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED. No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. [214]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials. "TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Amusements.

G. CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING ANIMALS.

AND THE IMPERIAL SHIMADZU JAPANESE TROUPE.

IN THE MONSTER PAVILION AT

BOW RINGTON, EAST POINT.



ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TONIGHT MONDAY.

THE 28th AUGUST.

HERK NEILS LORENZ JOHNSON AND THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS.

THE IMPERIAL SHIMADZU JAPANESE TROUPE IN NEW ACTS.

THE UNRIVALLED SARONY IN A FESTIVAL OF FUN AND FROLIC.



OUR GALAXY

OF

TWENTY STAR

ARTISTS

(BOTH MALE AND FEMALE)

AND



CHIARINI'S MAGNIFICENT STUD OF TWENTY-EIGHT TRAINED HORSES.

THE CELEBRATED GYMNAST MOLLIE ZAZO IN HER DARING ACT ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

THE FAUST FAMILY.

THE SISTERS STOODLEY.

THE WALHALLA BROTHERS.

LAVATER LEE

and all the members of our numerous Company, will strive to excel all former efforts, and nothing will be left undone to add lustre and brilliancy to OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

ADMISSION:

BOXES FOR 6 PERSONS...\$12.00

ADMISSION:

STALL (CARPETED SEATS)...\$1.00

DRESS CIRCLE...2.00

PIT...50

CHILDREN UNDER TEN AND SOLDIERS UNDER THE RANK OF OFFICERS HALF PRICE EXCEPT TO BOXES.

A reserved division of the Carpeted and Pit Seats has been arranged for Native Ladies. (To which they alone are admitted.)

A plan of the Seats can be seen at the Entrance to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

where Tickets will be on Sale TO-DAY and DAILY from 9.00 A.M. till 4.00 P.M., accommodating Parties who may wish to Secure Seats in advance.

Doors open at EIGHT O'CLOCK. The performance will commence at NINE O'CLOCK punctually. G. AGRATI, General Agent. [579]

Hongkong, 28th August, 1882.

Intimations.

W A H L O O N G, ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crape Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high class Curios. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms. No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [298]

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK. AT THE OFFICES, NO. 6, PRINCE'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at NOON, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Intimations.

L I N G S H I N G.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

A H O V.

Hov Lee.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentle- men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c.—Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds; Matting of own Manufacture. Chinese Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed. No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [147]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of Ocean and Ship COAL for Sale, in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing; purposes, Excursions, &c., &c.; CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade. Apply to HING LEE, 37, TUNG MAN LANE. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY. BUILT LONG FLAX CROWN. ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. [458]

